

--The detection section 114 having such a configuration as described above generates the detection pulse (r) from the collector of the pnp transistor 123. The detection pulse (r) exhibits 0 (volt) in a steady state wherein the output DC voltage ( $V_{DC}$ ) is stabilized. If the output DC voltage ( $V_{DC}$ ) drops by a predetermined voltage ( $\Delta V$ ) from the voltage of the steady state, then the detection pulse (r) rises up to the predetermined voltage and turns ON.--

Rewrite the paragraph at page 5, lines 4-18, to read as follows:

--Since the power supply device 101 holds, at the power supply section 113 thereof, residual power after the input AC voltage ( $V_{AC}$ ) stops (at time  $t_{101}$ ), the output DC voltage ( $V_{DC}$ ) is continuously outputted to the secondary side for a while. If the residual power decreases, then dropping of the output DC voltage ( $V_{DC}$ ) is started. Here, if the output DC voltage ( $V_{DC}$ ) drops by the predetermined voltage ( $\Delta V$ ) from the voltage of the steady state (at time  $t_{102}$ ), then the pnp transistor 123 of the detection section 114 turns ON and the detection pulse (r) turns ON. The detection pulse (r) is conveyed to the electronic equipment side. The electronic equipment performs an ending process including storage or backup of process data or the like when the detection pulse (r) turns ON.--

Rewrite the paragraph at page 9, lines 1-5, to read as follows:

--The detection section 214 generates a pulse synchronized with the input AC voltage ( $V_{AC}$ ). Accordingly, upon steady operation, the synchronization pulse (P) which has a frequency of, for example, 60Hz is generated from the detection section 214.--

Rewrite the paragraph at page 9, line 20 through page 10, line 16, to read as follows:

--Accordingly, different from the first related art power supply device 101 described above, the second related art power supply device 201 directly monitors the input AC voltage ( $V_{AC}$ ) and discriminates whether or not the input AC voltage ( $V_{AC}$ ) is disconnected abnormally.

Consequently, the second related art power supply device 201 can convey the abnormal disconnection to the electronic equipment side before the output of the DC voltage ( $V_{DC}$ ) drops. Therefore, the abnormal disconnection can be conveyed more quickly than the first related art power supply device 101. Consequently, in the second related art power supply device 201, the time ( $t_{f2}$ ) which can be used for the ending process by the electronic equipment from the time ( $t_{202}$ ) at which the detection pulse ( $r$ ) turns ON to the time ( $t_{203}$ ) at which the voltage value ( $V_{TH}$ ) necessary for performing the ending process is obtained can be made longer. Further, the second related art power supply device 201 can cope with an electronic equipment including a personal computer or a digital broadcast receiver, wherein the ending process time is relatively long.--

Rewrite the paragraph at page 16, line 11 through page 17, line 4, to read as follows:

--The power supply device 1 includes an input terminal 11 to which a domestic input AC voltage ( $V_{AC}$ ) is inputted, an inputting switch 12 for performing switching on/off of the AC input, a rectification section 13 for rectifying the input AC voltage ( $V_{AC}$ ) inputted through the input terminal 11, a switching power supply section 14 for converting a voltage obtained by the rectification section 13 into a stabilized DC voltage (output DC voltage:  $V_{DC}$ ), a primary side capacitor 15 provided on the primary side of the switching power supply section 14, a current detection section 16 for detecting supply current ( $i$ ) supplied from the rectification section 13 to the switching power supply section 14, and a control section 17 for detecting abnormal disconnection of the AC input based on the synchronization pulse ( $P$ ) generated from the current detection section 16.--

Rewrite the paragraph at page 20, lines 6-18, to read as follows:

--The photo-diode 32a of the photo-coupler 32 is connected at the anode thereof to the anode of the current detecting diode 31 through the first resistor 33 and connected at the cathode